

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

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THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Messenger.

Saturday, -- November 1, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always be rebels and traitors to fight!"--SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

What is Loyalty.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal,

though at issue with the Administration

on some points, is thoroughly loyal.

The following eloquent paragraph is

from his paper of the 25th:

The New York Times says with truth

that no person can hold out to the rebels

the hope of a settlement at this point, or

at that point, or any point this side of

absolute submission to the old Constitution,

without complicity with the rebels.

The great body of the people perfectly

well understand that there can be no

concession, that is secession, and that

secession is treason. They are thoroughly

permeated, too, with the sense that the

treason must either be crushed, or it

must prevail; that it must either subjugate

the whole country, or it must crush

authority. Hence they have responded

with fervent spirit to the call of the

President for a new army. They are

now sending for six hundred thousand of

their brothers and sons for the express

purpose of giving the death-blow to the

rebellion; not to parry with it, not to

concoct it, not even to hurt and cripple

it, but to smite it down and utterly

exterminate it. That is what the people

mean. It is this public spirit, and no

other, that surcharges loyal hearts, and

wide land through. The cravens that

would shrink at this crisis, the recreants

that would stop to calculate whether

further war against rebellion will pay, or

whether it will be best to give secession

leave to go, will find themselves, in the

day when the people move, but chaff

before the whirlwind. Their little devices

will not avail them. Their many pre-

stations of loyalty will meet contempt

only.

They may as well set their houses in

order at once. Our people are as ready

to carry this war faithfully through as

any people in the land, and as resolutely

determined to accept no result but

the complete restoration of the nation's

unity.

Hard Times in Texas.

J. P. Whitaker, formerly assistant

foreman of the St. Louis Republic, has

just escaped to St. Louis from Sherman,

Texas. He says:

The terrorism in the state is frightful.

The adherents of the union are stigmatized

as "Lincoln hirelings," "Black

republicans," "Abolitionists," etc., and

they are being killed in every

conceivable manner. Nevertheless, not

a few defied the persecutions, and still

upheld the Government and the old flag.

This faithfulness and patriotism have

not by any means wholly disappeared

yet, though the unexpected duration of

the rebellion, and the extraordinary cru-

el means employed to coerce submission

to the Davis despotism, have had mar-

ked effects in keeping down the sense

of that opposition which is so rare

in the breasts of thousands of the most

intelligent and worthy of the citizens.

The condition of society in Texas is

represented to be of the most primitive,

chaotic and immemorial character. Mr.

Whitaker describes it as altogether

monarchical in its tendency, though it is

doubtful whether it does not really

repose toward an absolute revolution

against any system of government at all.

We should shudder to recount a tithe of

the horrible outrages perpetrated by the

Secessionists upon Union families, solely

The Sentiment of the Army.

It is a matter of surprise how com-

pletely our officers and soldiers are los-

ing the tenderness of feeling once enter-

tained by many of them toward slavery.

Those who have been prisoners among

the rebels return fully converted to the

doctrine, the necessity and propriety of

emancipation. This spirit was strikingly

evidenced at the meeting held on the

evening of the 21st inst. in Chicago.

Speeches were made by General Prentiss

and by Colonel Lynch and Gregg, all of

them returned prisoners. The following

extract from the speech of Col. Lynch

will serve as an illustration of the

spirit running through all the speeches

made on the occasion:

"I hardly need tell you that I have

always been a strong, uncompromising

Democrat. I have been an antagonist for

the Southern people. I pronounced the

stories of their cruelties to be gross

fabrications. I considered the Abolition-

ists and Republicans the enemies of the

Union. I will not say so now.

While I was confined in the Madison

prison the officers were allowed but two

rations per day, those rations consisting

of four ounces of pork and a certain

quantity of corn or flour bread. This

bread was made of meal and water mixed

and roasted. It was first roasted on one

side and then on the other. It was very

hard on the outside, [laughter], and very

soft on the inside. We used to pitch

quits with these cakes. [Benevolent laugh-

ter.] They pronounced that gentlemanly

treatment! These were the men I

had been defending, the men I apologized

for, the men I treated in a gentlemanly

manner at Donelson. I never suffered

more, however, during my whole

imprisonment, as I did when I arrived at

Washington and found that there were

men in the North sympathizing with

the rebels. The rebels are our open

enemies. We know where to find them.

These Northern enemies are vipers. They

sting us and we cannot find them. I love

my country. My only platform is, "I love

my country." As you all know, have

never been an Abolitionist. I have turned

negroes who came into my camp over

to their rebel masters. I cannot say

that I like a negro now; but if I should

be necessary, to save this glorious Union,

I would take a regiment of negroes and

go to the front. [Immense applause.]

Thoroughfare Gap.

Correspondence from Gen. Smith's Division.

There are not any gaps in the Virgin-

ia mountains more wonderful than the

Thoroughfare.

The Tennessee Ball Run mountain

seems cleft in twain as if by some mighty

power. The way is scarcely wide enough

to admit of the passage of a wagon. To

an immense height on each side, rise

huge piles of limestone rocks, from

whose crevices spring the cascades. A

small stream, whose waters the rocks be-

neath is cleft, then thousands of tons. Huge

trees form an immense canopy in the

heights, rising one above the other. The

sun smiles but in few in the dark pas-

sage.

The bottom of the gap is filled with

rocks, and, and, and, and, and, and, and,

possible to a novice in mountain won-

ders that either horses or vehicles could

pass the tortuous, rough and dark lab-

yrinth. But it was done this morning.

The advance guard led by Stahl and

Wyndham, followed by the rest of the

artillery and horsemen. The occasional

reflection from the bright brass tele-

scopes, and the tremendous rumbling

Terrific Adventure in the Mammoth Cave.

The following is from the Louisville

Journal of 1858. The hero of the ad-

venture was the son of Mr. Prentice of

the Journal who was recently killed:

At the supposed end of what has al-

ways been considered the longest avenue

of Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its

entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep

and terrible, known as the Maestrom.

Tens of thousands have passed into it

with awe whilst bright lights have been

thrown down to make its fearful depths

visible, but none ever had the daring to

explore it. The celebrated guide, Stephen,

who was deemed inaccessible to fear,

was offered six hundred dollars by the

proprietors of the Cave, if he would de-

scend to the bottom of it, but he shrunk

from the peril. A few years ago, a Ten-

nessee professor, a learned and bold man,

resolved to do what no one before

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - November 11, 1862.

This Morning's News.

We have no heart to detail this morning's news.

The report of the Harper's Ferry Military Commission reveals in part the secret history of our military disaster. The patriotic citizens who volunteered to save the country have been sacrificed by the cowardly, under the command of imbeciles, cowards and traitors.

It is a melancholy record, in which General Halleck and the commission unanimously concur. Ford was incompetent; Miles was a traitor; Wool is severely censured; and McClellan not only neglected to relieve Harper's Ferry, but positively disobeyed orders, marching but six miles a day in pursuit of the enemy.

We trust that the day of reckoning is come, and that henceforth patriots only will be entrusted with the command of our armies and with participation in cabinet councils.

The efforts of the President and of the country have been counteracted by high army officials, and it is stated in a despatch to New York, that there are cabinet officers who are opposed to the removal of McClellan.

We trust that the cabinet will be reconstructed, and we trust that every official who is opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war and the adequate punishment of traitors will be removed; and if it is proved that they have been guilty of treason, let them be shot.

Hooker has taken the field as second in command to Burnside.

Hunter is entrusted with an important military expedition; and the prospect is that the rule of imbecility and sympathy with rebellion has had its day. The President means war—and 800,000 loyal men under arms utter their voices as the sound of many waters, let the rebellion be crushed!

A letter from Gen. Halleck states (and a despatch from Gen. McClellan acknowledges as much) that the military requisitions have all been filled.

A dispatch from Louisville of the 9th, states that the anticipated attack upon Nashville had not been made. Gen. Joe Johnston had assumed command of the Department of Tennessee and Northern Alabama.

The rebels had been beaten in some cavalry skirmishes.

The army of the Potomac is still advancing toward Gordonsville, where a battle is expected; but it is stated that Lee was in Richmond, and that the main body of his army had crossed the Rappahannock a fortnight ago.

The 8th Illinois and 8th New York occupy Culpeper.

The rumor of French intervention proves to be unfounded.

The Indian Imbroglio—Abraham Lincoln, Don't you do it!

A telegram from Washington of Saturday, conveys this startling intelligence: "Efforts are being made to secure a permanent peace with the conquered Sioux of Minnesota, without the wholesale hanging, which letters from that State anticipate, and as the action of General Pope implies."

In the name of a thousand murdered victims on our frontier—in the name of hundreds of orphan children and hundreds of childless parents—in the name of scores of violated women and a thousand desolated farms, and hundreds of burned dwellings—in the name of rivers of scalding tears, and of suffering and anguish which can never be written up—in the name of an outraged people whose vengeance can only be satisfied by the blood of their destroyers—in the name of Christianity and common humanity, we warn you, PRESIDENT LINCOLN, and you, SECRETARY STANTON, never issue such an edict in the face of this people! Ask of the two hundred thousand citizens of Minnesota to sacrifice home and property and friends and life itself to put down the rebellion, but don't ask us to fellowship with or tolerate within our borders these miserable and hellish savages who have murdered and crucified our citizens, and ravished so much of the virtue of our country! Ask of us any sacrifice that is tolerable with either angels or men; but don't ask us to shock our reason, to subvert our sensibilities, or to outrage our manhood by submitting to any "peace with the conquered Sioux of Minnesota!" Ask us to leave this fairest heritage ever bequeathed by God to man to the ravages of these hounds of hell, but don't ask us to remain in their midst! Give us war and famine—don't don't entail upon us any such curse! Send upon us all the plagues of Egypt—the locusts, the lion, the drought and the essence of a thousand intensified stench; but don't say "peace" with a Sioux Indian!

We ask you, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has

crime become a virtue? Are the lives of honorable and virtuous and industrious citizens nothing in the sight of the Government? Is female virtue a ruinous discount? Is it "masterly strategy" for a monster savage to manacle helpless girlhood and rob it of that which is most dear—priceless virtue? Is it "masterly strategy" for a monster savage to murder expectant mothers, and then rob them of their unborn babes?

And shall these things be rewarded by a "permanent peace"? We talk to you plainly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but we tell you solemnly and in the presence of the ETERNAL GOD, that sooner shall the heavens and earth pass away than the people of Minnesota witness such accursed folly on the part of the Government.

We tell you, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that the remaining twenty thousand men of Minnesota will never submit to such ingratitude and wrong. We tell you plainly and soberly, if these convicted murderers are dealt with more leniently than other murderers are dealt with by the Government, the people of the State will take law and vengeance in their own hands, and we to any member of the hated race that shall be found within our borders! Ten thousand men can be found who will dedicate their lives, their fortunes, and if need be their lives, to the extermination of the race. The war against the rebellion will pale in the presence of the intensity of the war against the savages. "NO PEACE!—DEATH TO THE BARBARIANS!" is the sentiment of our people.

Washington County Election—Official Results.
Our election passed off quietly. Less than half the vote of the county was polled. But few of the soldiers' votes were received, notwithstanding the fact of the regiments and disconnected companies voted in time for the ballots to be received.

The official returns were not canvassed until last evening, which precludes the possibility of giving an abstract of the votes in the various towns in today's paper. The following is the general result. There was no organized opposition to the Republican legislative and county ticket, though quite a number of scattering opposition ballots were thrown by what is called the Democratic party. Our entire legislative and county ticket is elected, while Donnelly, Republican candidate for Congress, goes out of the county with 167 majority.

CONGRESS.
Donnelly..... 372
Cullen..... 206

Donnelly's majority..... 167

SENATOR.
John McKusick..... 429
Scattering..... 26

McKusick's majority..... 403

REPRESENTATIVES.
J. B. H. Mitchell..... 415
A. Smith..... 438
J. S. Furber..... 371

PROBATE JUDGE.
H. R. Murdoch..... 412
Scattering..... 26

Majority..... 405

AUDITOR.
R. Lehmick..... 487
Scattering..... 26

Majority..... 450

CLERK.
R. R. Henry..... 384
Scattering..... 14

Majority..... 350

Gen. Pope's Letter.

We earnestly commend the letter of Gen. Pope to the revilers and traducers of that gallant officer. Military law may require the General to draw the question rather mild, so far as the convicted Indian prisoners are concerned; but his determination to execute all the convicted Pagans "engaged in the late outbreak, unless forbidden by the President," will meet the cordial approbation of every citizen who has the welfare of the State at heart.

A few citizens who desired the appointment of Senator Rice as Major General, with power to remove the Indians, and who were desirous of sub-contracts for their removal, will oppose the hanging process. None others will.

Donnelly and Windom Elected.
Minnesota still stands erect and proudly before the world. Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the Butternut candidates, two loyal patriots have been elected to Congress to represent the wishes of our people and to guard the interests of the country.

The majorities are not yet definitely known, but can not be less than one thousand in each district.—Donnelly's in the Second, probably reaching fifteen hundred.

—H. David Torpie, and Joseph J. Bingham, Esq., will be the Democratic competitors for the short term in the United States Senate, before the next Legislature of Indiana.

Is that so?
The St. Peter Tribune says that J. H. Baker is to be appointed Colonel of the tenth Minnesota.

"Great God! on what a slender thread!" etc.

We ask you, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has

The Bolter's Reward.

Editor of Messenger:

In Hennepin West, the Republican candidates for the Legislature were duly, and regularly nominated by a convention called and held in accordance with our party usage.

But it happened that the sentiment of that county favored the election of Col. Aldrich to the U. S. Senate, and that sentiment was reflected in the nomination of candidates. To the State News, ostensibly edited by Uriah Thomas, (a disappointed candidate for the Minneapolis Post office) but controlled by David Heaton, (appointed Postmaster at St. Anthony by Col. Aldrich's sympathy, but bitterly disappointed and fearfully enraged at not being appointed Surveyor General) called for a new convention, to nominate candidates for the Legislature opposed to Col. Aldrich. This convention was mainly composed of "sore heads"—men whose hostility to Col. Aldrich grew out of their failure to receive Federal appointments. Some of them had written letters to him, asking appointments, and offering bribes for his influence in the matter. They and their bribes were alike spurned. *Hinc illa lacrima.*

Well, the canvass was conducted with great bitterness and zeal by the bolters. No nook or corner of the county was left unvisited by them. Aseleation approach and their prospects grew desperate, they turned over to the Democratic candidates all the Republican votes that they could thus barter. Election came, and the regularly nominated Republican candidates are both elected, and the only comfort the bolters have, is that they came within fifteen votes of electing, from glorious old Hennepin, the banner Republican county, a Breckinridge Democrat; a man suddenly grown rich by his thirty-eight cent raton contract, and who used freely the money of which he has robbed the government by his corrupt contract. For the purpose of electing himself to the Legislature, that he might there embarrass the government and delay and hinder the war, under which he is making a fortune.

The people of Hennepin now see these bolters in their true light. Their candidates are out of sight behind, and not one of those engaged in the movement could poll a hundred votes in the county for the office of constable.

A similar game was played in Wabashaw. Bolting candidates were nominated against the regular Republican nominees. The *Lake City Times*, with the name at its head of "Alexander Ramsey for U. S. Senator," openly urged the election of these bolters. The St. Paul Press of yesterday morning, a paper conducted with an eye single to Gov. Ramsey's election to the U. S. Senate, supposing Foster (the bolter) elected to the State Senate, gives him a deliberate endorsement, as it did Past and Odell, the bolting candidates in Hennepin, a few days before the election.

But it proves that the regular Republican candidates are elected to both Senate and House from Wabashaw county. There, as in Hennepin, the masses are true, and refuse to be made the tools of any one man's ambition. The bolters are appreciated and despised.

Nor do their instigators, their masters, meet with a less fearful retribution at the hands of the people. Of all the members yet known to be elected to the Legislature, we cannot reckon up half a dozen who will vote for Alexander Ramsey for U. S. Senator.

HENNEPIN WEST.

"Lo! the Poor Blacksmith"

When Major Cullen was nominated by the Butternuts for Congress, he declared his determination to "either go to Congress or go back to the blacksmith shop"—signifying his determination to spend the princely fortune he made in his election campaign. Whether or not the Major spent all of his fortune, we are not advised; but of one thing we are quite sure; he don't take a seat in the next Congress!

The Major is represented as being a very poor blacksmith. This being the fact, we fear he will have a rough time at his trade, as he will have to come in competition with good workmen.

We would suggest that Gen. Sibley give him a contract for making handcuffs for his three hundred "Lo! the poor Indian" prisoners.

The Hydraulic Ram.

Now that Major Cullen is defeated in his Congressional aspirations, we hope he will carry out his electioneering plan of improving the stock of the State. Early in the campaign he assured a Goodhue county farmer that he intended to revolutionize the wool-growing interests of the State by the introduction of an imported Hydraulic Ram—just the thing for the wool-growing interests of the State—secured at great cost and labor!

Bring along your machine, Major! your St. Croix constituents, now that you have more leisure than before the election, would like to see the animal.

Pine County.

This little county is still true to Republican principles. She has sent about one half her voting population to the war, and at the recent election gave about her former proportionate majorities. The vote stood, for Donnelly 33, Cullen 2.

—It has been decided by the United States Court that the law of the United States Congress, prohibiting the issue of the so called "shipplasters" in the several States, is unconstitutional.

Letter of General Pope to Governor Ramsey.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTHWEST, Saint Paul, Minnesota, Nov. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of this date is received, and in accordance with your wishes and those of many of the respectable citizens of your State, I have countermanded the order for the 6th and 7th Minnesota regiments to go South, and shall send the 3rd regiment instead. It is perhaps true, as you state, that the departure of these regiments would alarm the frontier settlers, and perhaps prevent many of them from returning to their abandoned homes; but I think that much of this alarm would result from a misapprehension of my purpose. I never, for a moment, thought of abandoning any post heretofore occupied, during this winter at least.

Fort Ridgely and points on the river below would have been and will be occupied, as also the line of frontier points from Sauk Centre as far South as the Iowa line, with advanced posts at Madeline, Chain Lakes and in Jackson county. The force I had designed to keep in this State, consisted of the 6th, 9th and 10th Regiments (Infantry), the 3rd Regiment, (mounted), and the Cavalry Regiment, authorized to be raised in this State, six companies of which are already prepared for service. This would have given an effective force of 4,700. In Iowa I am keeping one Infantry Regiment and one Cavalry Regiment, numbering 2,200 men. With this force of 7,000 men, of whom nearly one half would be mounted, I proposed to make a vigorous campaign in the spring, which should conquer the whole region between the Missouri river and the Eastern boundary of Minnesota.

I am induced to retain the 6th and 7th Regiments here as you request, not because of actual danger to the settlements, but as you suggest, and as I have myself thought necessary, to restore confidence to a people panic-stricken at the awful outrages but recently perpetrated by the Sioux. I can well understand how the inhabitants to remain on their farms and in their villages without a sense of ample security. It is to be hoped that the assurance given by this military force will not be needed, as the Government needs troops in the South very much, and I am very anxious to meet its wants as far as possible.

As the hearty concurrence and co-operation of the people of the State in the measure which I propose, and which the Government has now under consideration, is essential to success; and as my purposes seem to have been greatly misunderstood, and in some cases, misrepresented, I think it proper again to state to you the policy and plans which will guide my operations here.

I have proposed to the Government to disarm and remove entirely from the State all the annuity Indians, and all other Indians now within its boundaries, to place them where they can no longer impede the progress of the settlements nor endanger the settlers; during the campaign of the next summer to seize and dispose of all the Indians upon whom we can lay our hands in like manner, so that the lines of travel and emigration shall be secure to the smallest parties; to treat all Indians, as the late outrages and previous outrages have demonstrated to be the only safe and true method as irresponsible persons, to occupy nearly the same relation to the Government as lunatics do to the State, and to the Government to feed and clothe them cheaply, and for that purpose to use the annuities now paid them, and the proceeds of the sale of their reservations; to pay no more annuities, and give the Indian no more arms or weapons by which he can do harm.

By this mode of treatment a great barrier, which has been constantly accumulating by the removal, periodically, of the Indian tribes, and their location along our borders, will be at once lifted away, and the whole region to the Rocky Mountains will in a very short time be opened to emigration, travel and settlements. By this policy, also, the Indian being deprived of his arms, and of the power to indulge his habits of wandering restlessness, and removed from the association of gamblers, whisky sellers, and unprincipled white men and half-breeds, will be brought to a condition where Christianity and Education can best be brought to bear upon him, and where some hope of success will be offered to the missionary and instructor in their humane labors.

The Sioux prisoners engaged in the late outbreaks will be carried out of the State, and the Government will not do. In a humane view both to whites and Indians, and in view of the continued progress and prosperity of the State, this policy seems to me to be wise and conclusive of the whole question, and I shall spare no means to have it adopted by the Government and carried out.

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A Key to Some Things.

The victory of Antietam was not followed up, and the delay of the army of the Potomac in making a forward movement has been a mystery to all earnest loyal men at the North. The National Republican of Nov. 1st offers an explanation, which if correct, may well increase the gloomy forebodings occasioned by the defeat of the Administration party in New York. If this is true, it is time that military changes were effected.

Whatever may be left undone, let those only be placed at the head of the armies of the nation, whose patriotism and earnestness are above suspicion. The Republican says: We accidentally overheard a conversation between some half a dozen military men at Willard's yesterday which may be the key to some things as well as others.

We give the substance of it as we heard it. It was to this effect, that no forward movement would be made by the army of the Potomac till after the New York election.

We confess it looks very much as though there was an agreement of this sort—some concerted plan. How else shall we account for the unaccountable delay? The weather is fine; there is no want of supplies or men; the river is up and the roads are in good condition. Why then this delay?

When we take into account the fact that, before the Ohio and Pennsylvania election, the rebels under Price and Bragg were menacing Cincinnati, and St. Louis, it does look as though there was some agreement between the Southern rebels and their friends, the Northern Democrats, to defeat the purpose of the war by misleading the people, distracting their attention, making them such of the powers that be—so that in their desperation and disgust with the Administration, they, in the passion of the hour, may vote the Democratic ticket.

The leaders of the corrupt and corrupting Democracy are ready for anything, however infamous, that shall bring them again to power.

No forward movement, said our military friends, till after the New York election! Let us watch and wait. The country may yet learn that there is a deep laid plan between the traitors North and South, the rule or ruin party, to break up this Government. We shall see, and the people will know, we hope in time.

1862. 1862. SPRING TRADE!

CARLI & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC that they are now receiving and offering for sale a large and complete stock of

Drugs and Medicines

which has ever been for sale here and our selections being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS

will embrace every article that the medical practitioner can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All of our

tinctures and preparations will be in the most accurate and reliable manner, and we guarantee the purity of the materials used in the preparation of our

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NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE-1862.

WINTER TRADE-1862.

We have on hand a large assortment of Dress Goods, such as Repps, Broche Velours, Broadcloth, De Laines, English and French Merinos, Alpaca, De Baiges, Lovells, &c.—a large variety of plain and printed fannels.—Calicoes from 12 1/2 to 20 cents per yard. Cloths cassimeres, tweeds, satinetts, jeans, plaids, sheetings, shirtings, pillow-case

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
FOR THE EAST.
1861
MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.
AYER'S PILLS are the most reliable and effective of any ever used. They are purely vegetable, and do not contain any of the dangerous ingredients of other cathartics. They are adapted to all ages and conditions of the body, and are especially recommended for the treatment of constipation, biliousness, and all other disorders of the bowels. They are sold in all the principal cities of the East, and are highly recommended by the medical profession.

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NEW GOODS ARE COMING!
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.
Tailor's Trimmings.
SAINETS, JEANS, TWEEDS.
Merchant Tailoring.

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NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. A. Hall, Draper & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each and all of the above parties are authorized to use the firm name in the settlement of all business pertaining to said firm.

NOTICE.
All persons who owe us by note or account are hereby notified to come forward and make settlement on or before June 10th, 1862, and all persons having claims against us will present the same for settlement immediately.

NOTICE.
The undersigned is hereby notified that the Commission of the estate of David L. Dibble, late of said county, deceased, will meet on June 25th at the school house in the town of Cottage Grove, to receive and adjust all claims against said estate.

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NUMBER 10

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Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

EMPLOYMENT. (875)
AGENTS WANTED.
We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: **PAUL S. WILSON**, Manager, 127 N. W. 1st St., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEWSPAPER LAW.—A postmaster is required to notify by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office and state the reason for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another—whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the post-office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take news papers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them un-called for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

The Red River was frozen over at Abercrombie when the late train left there.

A NORTHERN LIGHT.—The recent change in military leaders—the removal of McStowey and the promotion of Burnside.

CHAPLAIN BELL, of this city, Chaplain of the 6th Minnesota, left a few days ago to join his regiment, a majority of whom are stationed for the present at South Bend.

In **TOWNS**—Chaplain A. B. Greene, of the 30th Wisconsin, was in town a few days since visiting his numerous friends in this place preparatory to entering up on his new duties.

S. P. JENNISON, late Adjutant of the Second, is the Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth. So far as military experience goes, the Tenth is decidedly kangarooish—hardest behind.

The District Court has been in session since last Tuesday, but we have not had leisure to prepare a list of the causes disposed of. The Court will continue in session during most of the present week.

The **Maikato Record** says that Hugh Reynolds, of Watertown, Blue Earth county, lost his entire wheat crop, amounting to about five hundred bushels, by a prairie fire, one day last week.

RESIGNED.—The Hudson papers announce the resignation of Capt. D. M. White, formerly of this city, who has been Captain of company G, 4th Wisconsin regiment, since its organization. The cause for the resignation is not assigned.

The sum of \$1000 in cash has been contributed in Cincinnati for the benefit of the sufferers in the Indian raid on our frontier. The Germans of Cincinnati are also raising a fund for the relief of the people of New Ulm, who were at one time mostly residents of that city.

PROF. STEARNS has been dispensing his biological science to fair audiences in Holcombe's Hall during the past week. Being unable to attend any of his lectures, we cannot speak adversely of the entertainment. He goes to St. Paul the present week and will hold forth at Ingersoll's Hall.

MINISTERIAL.—We understand that Rev. J. L. Howell, formerly of the Second Presbyterian church, of this city, has received and accepted a call to become Pastor of the First or Myrtle Street Society, vice Rev. R. B. Bull, appointed Chaplain of the 6th Minnesota regiment.

GOODS DETAINED.—The sudden closing of river navigation has left the merchants of many of our towns and cities in a bad snap. Goods, which will have to be transported by teams, will be scattered all along the river between La Crosse and St. Paul. Ditto, eastward bound produce.

CAUGHT IN A SNAP.—Owing to the sudden closing of navigation quite a number of boats which usually winter farther south, got caught in this upper country. The Milwaukee, Fanny Harris, G. H. Wilson, Flora and Pearl, are each tied up between St. Paul and Prescott.

Colonel of the Tenth.
Hon. James H. Baker has resigned the office of Secretary of State and accepted the position of Colonel of the Tenth Minnesota regiment. We believe Mr. Baker possesses qualities which, if cultivated with the zeal with which he usually enters upon new enterprises, will render him an energetic and successful officer.

AID FOR REFUGEES.—Gov. Ramsey has just received \$2,300, collected in New York by Bishop Whipple, for the aid of the sufferers by the late Indian depredations. The funds will be placed in the hands of the State Treasurer to form part of the State refuge fund, to be disbursed by the authorized agents for that purpose.

GAME.—Our markets are more fully supplied with venison than during any previous season. Deer are said to be unusually abundant. This is accounted for by reason of the absence of the Indians. Heretofore these rascals have killed thousands of deer every winter, greatly to the annoyance of our sportsmen.

ANOTHER MONSTER TURNIP.—A few weeks since we gave the dimensions of a turnip raised by Mr. Frank Pfeiffer, of Greenfield, which measured 36 inches in circumference, and weighed 24 pounds. We did not suppose that any mortal man would have the assurance to attempt to beat it. But our friend, J. R. Hathaway, of Cornelian Lake, would not allow his Greenfield neighbor to excel him, and therefore produced one which measures forty-nine inches in circumference, and weighs 39½ pounds. We advise each of our turnip growers to stop—there's no telling where the turnip question might end!

This monster can be seen at the store of Julius Brunswick, on Main street. A clerk in Mr. Brunswick's store, Mr. Augustus Newbert, designs having these specimens of Minnesota productions photographed, and will send copies to Frank Leslie's *Illustrated News*.

Navigation Closed.

Owing to the low stage of water, navigation on the St. Croix closed several days earlier than was anticipated. The Lake froze over on Wednesday night. The steamer Allen, from Taylor's Falls, and the Enterprise, from Prescott, succeeded in reaching this place on Thursday evening, the 13th, and went into winter quarters—being the last arrivals.

There is yet a large amount of produce awaiting shipment, which must now lie over until spring. We believe our merchants have received most of their winter stocks.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. Scheller, State Treasurer, returned home from New York on Saturday evening, where he has been spending some time in negotiating the one hundred thousand dollar loan authorized by the extra session of the legislature to pay the expenses incurred in the Indian war. The loan was taken, at 4 per cent. premium and 7 per cent. interest.

ON A BENDER.—Kerosene oil, which could have been purchased two weeks ago at 50 cents per gallon, (it should have been sold at 40 cents) now commands 70 cents. Perhaps this exorbitant advance is all right, but we can't see the necessity. Navigation closed two weeks too soon. As soon as warm weather returns we predict that lightning will strike some of our coal oil dealers. Let it strike!

A Failure.

The law passed at the extra session of our Legislature giving the soldiers of our State in the U. S. service a voice in our elections, has proven almost a failure. Whether this is the fault of the law or the Commissioners appointed to execute it, we can not tell. Of one thing we are certain: not one out of ten of the soldiers' votes were received.

But two votes were received at this election precinct from the First regiment. We have near one hundred in that regiment from this city, and private letters from members state that nearly all of them voted.

A letter from Capt. Burt, at Fort Ripley, states that over thirty of his men voted for Donnelly. Only one ballot was received.

Capt. Bromley, of the Sixth regiment, has shown us a list of thirty-two of his men who voted for Donnelly at Camp Release. Only four of the ballots were received.

From the Fifth regiment over twenty Cullen votes were received. They came through on time. The matter needs investigating. The project is either a humbug, or the law has been abused.

CAPT. FOLSON'S COMPANY.—Quite a number of the members of Capt. Folson's company, (C, 7th regiment) are spending a few days with their friends in this city, preparatory to their march to and winter sojourn at Fort Ripley. This company formed a part of the escort of the 1500 pagans down from Fort Ripley. The boys are looking and feeling well.

—Since the beginning of the war New York has raised an aggregate force of 210,000 men, of which 188,070, are infantry, 9,607 artillery, 9,642 cavalry, 855 engineers, 163 rocket battalion, and 19,650 recruits raised and being organized in the State.

WILLIAM E. THORNE,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING,
AND A GENERAL STOCK
AT EASTERN PRICES.

FLOWERS, Ribbons, Ruches, SKATING CAPS, FANCY ARTICLES WITHOUT NUMBER.

WINTER BOOTS AND FRAMES.
HOODS, SONTACS,
GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS,
CLOAKS & SHAWLS,
ZEPPH AND SETLAND
Ribbon and Other Dress Trimmings.

WOLLS, & C. & C. & C.
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Henry's Pat. Repeating Rifle.
GET THE BEST.

THE BEST RIFLE EVER MADE!
Good to Kill Indians!
Good to Kill Rebels!
Good to Kill Anything!
It will Kill at 1000 Yards!
Every Man Should Have One!
The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire
OF ANY GUN YET PRODUCED.
"Thirty Shots per Minute!—Two Men Equal to One Full Company!"

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:

Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle is the best ever offered to the public. It is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced, of greater accuracy and range than ANY OTHER RIFLE YET INVENTED, and is simple in its construction, that there is no liability of its getting out of order.

Fifteen charges can be fired without reloading it from the shoulder or taking aim in less than fifteen seconds, and it can be reloaded with fifteen charges in about the time it takes to load other breech-loaders with a single charge.

The rifle now made is 14-10 inch bore, 24 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 32 to the pound. The penetration at 100 yards is 8 inches; at 400 yards, 5 inches; and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1000 yards.

A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that he is equal to a company of ten men, and a moderate-sized army of ten minutes, a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours—*Louisville Journal*, July 9th.

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, of Sept. 11th, noticing one of these rifles, as presented to Capt. Dwyer, of the Minnesota First, says:

AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON.—We saw a Rifle yesterday, which appears to be the most effective weapon ever invented for use against the Indians, or any other man.

It was presented to Captain Mark W. Dwyer, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, by J. W. King, Esq., of New Haven, Conn. The gun is called "Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle," and is manufactured by the New Haven Arms Company. There is a light barrel or tube under the rifle, which will hold fifteen cartridges, which can be fired in less than half a minute, and the same number put in the tube again in half that time.

The cartridges are crowded to the chamber by a spiral spring. The gun presented to Capt. Dwyer is highly ornamented, and cost about one hundred dollars. The price of the rifle at the manufactory, without elaborate ornamentation, is from \$45 to \$60. Those who wish to get an effective weapon, a "life preserver," as well as a life destroyer, will do well to see the specimen in the hands of Capt. Dwyer and order one from the State Agent—*Pioneer and Democrat*.

The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the above arms and ammunition.

A. J. VAN VOORSE, S. E. Agent for the State, Stillwater, Minnesota.

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. J. H. Baunschiedt, (Director of the Baunschiedt Institute, New York) as Legitimate Baunschiedtism, to introduce the wonderful healing method, called

"BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS."

All operations are made in accordance with Baunschiedt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany. I shall keep on hand at all times all full and complete Baunschiedt's celebrated remedies, consisting of—

THE LEBENSWECKER, (Life Reviver), THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHIEDT, with the book of Explanation, printed in all modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:—

For one Instrument . . . \$5 50
One bottle of Oleum Baunschiedt . . . 2 00
Book of Explanation . . . 1 00

The Lebenswecker, (Life Reviver), represents the most complete apothecary's shop in the best and truest sense, because its effects are warming, animating, relieving, and governs the circulation of the blood.

Rheumatic Pains, tooth and head aches, spasms, asthma, quins, loss of hearing, affections of the vocal, (Baunschiedt's, &c., are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, lameness, paleness, green sickness, hemorrhoids, gonorrhea, all sorts of leucorrhoea, or tetter, &c., &c., are cured.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, colic, inflammation on the chest, nervous fever, cholera, yellow fever, or apparent death, &c., where we have no time to be lost, the remedies of the first aid are to be instantly decided, in such circumstances this proves at once the Life Reviver as a savior of life.

CHAS. M. GEHRLECHER, Stillwater, April 29, 1862.—1863.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

We call particular attention to our stock of Carpets, which we warrant to be of superior quality. The styles cannot be surpassed, and the prices we will make to suit the times.

LEVY & DANIELS.

SOMETHING NEW!

We have in store Ready-Made RIBS, ALPHONS, CHEMISE, DRAWERS and Panties for Children, Night Gowns and Chemise Yokes for Ladies, Mink Ruffs all widths, Crochet Edges, &c., &c.

WESTING & TORINUS,

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq., MAIN ST., STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT of the very best Family Groceries and Provisions,

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES, and the very best of SOAPS.

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever. IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL. Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails! SPIKES, BRADS, GIMP, CARPET & COMMON TACKS.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as CHOPPER-PLOWS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES & SNATHS, SICKLES AND FORKS, RAKES, HOES, &c., &c., &c.

TIN WARE—comprising Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers, &c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—all Descriptions. DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Prints, De Laines, Shirtings, Sheetings, Dinin, Stripes, Flap Skirts, Shakers all sizes, and a thousand other articles.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Of the very best manufacture, for ladies and men's wear, and children's Calf Top boots and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE-WARE, Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower Pots of all sizes.

WOODEN-WARE! Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets, Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c., &c.

Large, medium and small Grind and Wheel Stones, of the best kind. The best of

COAL OIL AND LAMPS! Just received, a large stock of Cooking Stoves!

Without any boasting, we are happy to inform our friends that we are well prepared to furnish our Goods in sufficient force to command the attention of such as may favor us with a call, and at the same time allow them all to take without killing a man, which is all we have to say in these times—except, that we allow our batteries to be taken only by a large force of "Yellow Dog" regiments.

ORDERS.

For Goods will receive prompt and careful attention, and are respectfully invited to send orders, and to have it distinctly understood. We warrant

Every Article Sold COME ONE, COME ALL, And look at our stock.

WESTING & TORINUS. Stillwater, April 21, 1862.—283

BALMORALS.

Ladies' Fine BALMORALS, Men's Fine BALMORALS, Children's Fine BALMORALS, Meas' Fine Cat Sewed BOOTS, Meas' Cat and Kid Pigeon BOOTS, Meas' Cat and Kid BALMORALS.

PRICE, \$4.00.

Boys' and Youth's Cat, Rip and GRAB BOOTS Splendid CAVALRY BOOTS.

In brief, one of the best stocks of Boots & Shoes ever offered in St. Paul.

Be Sure to call before Buying. Strictly One Price, and Low at that.

GOODS SHOWN WITH PLEASURE. S. KILPATRICK, OPPOSITE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. Oct. 7, 1862.

RESTAURANT.

MRS. VALENTINE Respectfully announces to the public that she is in constant receipt of all the Fruits of the season immediately after their appearance in our own and the Southern markets.

She also keeps a choice stock of Confectioneries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Toys, &c., &c.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, POULTRY, BUTTER, LARD, OILS, BEANS, CORN, MEAL, FLOUR, GRAIN, &c., &c., &c.

WOODEN WARE, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS.

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY, WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN "ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

DRESS GOODS—Poplins, Alpacaes, Lyoneses, Wool Delaines, Traveling Goods, Challis, Moussin Delaines, Lawns, Berages and Prints, light and dark, to please all tastes. HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

SHAWLS, Balmoral Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Shakers, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Hoop Skirts all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CARPETS, &c.—All Wool, Three Ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, Painted, Oil, Cotton, Druggets, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at Eastern prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

MEN AND BOYS!—Select your Hats and Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

DENIM'S, Drillings, Domestic, Ducking, Flannels, Hickory, Tickings, Saltines, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Woolen Yarns, Carpet Warp, Woolen Socks, for sale low, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

TEAS—Imperial Gunpowder, Moyoone do, Oolong Extra, &c., sold without reference to War times and prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

MILL owners and others will take notice! That the "PATENT LUBRICATING OIL" takes the place of Lard Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 37 cents per Gallon Cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY!—BENZOLE, a substitute for spirits Turpentine and better for all uses. Try it! Try it! Only 30 cents per Gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

MULLINS will find a large assortment of Mill Saws, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Lath and Shingle Yarn, Mill Files, Rabbit Metal, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CAST STEEL—Spring Steel and Iron of all sizes. Nails, Chains, Jacks and Bolts, and all the numerous small items of Hardware, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

A LARGE lot of Heavy Tin Ware and Brown Stone Ware, just received, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN Exchange for Goods by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS KEPT CONSTANTLY on hand and sold very low for cash by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO., DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER FLOURING MILL. D. BRONSON JR. & CO. HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF the well known PATRICK and JOHN BURNS, as Millers, we are prepared to do custom or merchant work at short notice.

Whilst still young, we have made improvements in our Custom Mill so that we now grind the Wheat on a separate stone from Feed, and with the advantage of being well cooled before going into the bolle. With our advantages and facilities, we have no hesitation in assuring our customers perfect satisfaction.

The Mill will be run day and night, so that farmers coming from a distance can get their grain the same day.

FARMERS: WE are prepared to flour your Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brand, ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to yourselves the

BRAND AND MIDDINGS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill. STILLWATER MINN.

WHEAT! WANTED IMMEDIATELY 5000 Bushels RIO GRANDE AND CLUB WHEAT. By D. BRONSON JR. & CO. Sept. 15, 1862.

FLOUR—Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old Club and winter Wheat, warranted for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

FENCING AND LUMBER—Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

COOKING STOVES!

The Minnesota, Victor, Oak and Lodge, with furniture complete, for sale low by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

"BROWN'S SUGAR CURED HAMS" An extra article. Second to none in the market—always on hand and for sale at prices that all that can reach, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CLEAR, MESS, and PRIME PORK—LARD in half and whole barrels, or small quantities at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

SOAPS, CANDLES, SPICES, FRUIT, MOLASSES, Serrano, Maroon Sugar, all kinds, Tobaccos, and thousands of other groceries at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CUSTOM MADE DRIVING BOOTS—Rubber Coats, Boots, Pants and Over-shoes. Ladies' Cloth, Kid, Rubber and Leather Boots. Gents' Boots and Shoes. Misses', children's and infants' shoes, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER, over 100 varieties, to suit the most fastidious taste, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, COMMON Oils, and extra, to suit purchasers, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

LAMPS FOR BURNING KEROSENE and Coal Oil, with or without chimneys—all the latest patents, for sale by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

"PITTER'S PATENT KEROSENE LAMP" terms, without chimneys, the best in existence—The only patent which cannot explode, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

25 BARRELS OF THE BEST ANTICORROSIVE, pure, white Carbon and Kerosene Oils, for sale at competition prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

FANNING MILLS, Grass Scythes, Grain Scythes, Hay Forks, Manure Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Axes, Friction Rollers, Buck Saws, and other articles for Farmers' use too numerous to mention, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

BRITANNIA AND PLATED SILVER-WARE—Which can be bought lower than any in the market, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CLOTHING!—Coats, Pants and Vests, Plain and Fancy Dress Skirts, light or dark, (complete suits). Undershirts, and Drawers, colored and white. Also, white and colored linen and Marcellite Shirts, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO. AGENTS FOR THE MCCORMICK REAPER, BUCKEYE REAPER, MOLINE PLOW.

LUMBERMEN—We are prepared to grind your feed at any time, day or night—Corn and Rye feed on hand and for sale by the ton, at the Stillwater Mills.

CORN, RYE AND OATS—Wanted in exchange for Fencing or Lumber. D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

FENCE NAILS! Twenty-five kegs 8d Fence nails, for sale cheap, by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

FEED—Barley, Shorts and Mixed Feed, Constantly on hand and for sale at the Stillwater Mills.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE AND well selected stock of Dry Goods and Shoes for Ladies and Children, call at LEVY & DANIELS. Their stock is well assorted, and their prices are such as to prevent the choicest buyers from grumbling. Stillwater, June 10, 1862.—59.

1862. D. W. Armstrong & Co. Commission, Forwarding, AND STORAGE. PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce. Agents for North Western Express Co. Northern Line of Packets. Sale of Tickets for the Rail Road East and South. The Phonograph M. F. & M. House, N. B. Co. General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors. N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times. BROWN WARE HOUSE, LOWER LEVINE STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

NUMBER 11

VOLUME 7.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance. Single copies for sale at five cents. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.
12 lines (100 words or less) constitute a square.
One square, for one insertion, \$1.00
Each additional insertion, 50 cts.
One-fourth column, 3 months, 15.00
" " " " 6 months, 25.00
" " " " 1 year, 40.00
One-half column, 3 months, 25.00
" " " " 6 months, 40.00
" " " " 1 year, 60.00
One column, 3 months, 40.00
" " " " 6 months, 60.00
" " " " 1 year, 80.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, 15.00
" " " " 6 months, 10.00
" " " " 3 months, 5.00
Advertisements not ordered on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.
Twenty cents per square will be charged for each change of insertion ordered.
Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Our ambulatory military campaign, which commenced its session at Camp Release, for the trial of the "mulatto mixed bloods and Indians," engaged in the Sioux raids, has closed its session and been relieved from duty.

Four hundred and ninety-eight cases have been disposed of, so that you can see the calendar of the Commission was a formidable one.

At Camp Release, or Sibley, a tent served for a court room, but there more comfortable accommodations were obtained in a log building formerly occupied by a half-breed named La Bette, for incriminating kitchen purposes, but inasmuch as to pass into history and be immortalized.

Blood stained are the surrounding premises. Ten steps below are the remains of the poor owners dwelling. His blood did not save him. The savages shot him on his door steps, and afterwards set fire to the building. Since we came down the soldiers drew out his charred remains from among the ashes. A little beyond, between the house and the stable, his clerk was shot with a musket ball.

Just above is Myrick's store, where Lytle, the first victim, and Devill and young Myrick were killed. The latter came near making his escape. When the first gun was fired he ran up stairs, and lay concealed for a long time under a dry goods box.

The Indians, fearful that he would shoot upon them, dared not ascend the stairs, but finally lit upon a plan of routing him, by proposing in a loud voice to set fire to the building; upon the hearing of which Myrick descended up through the scuttles, slipped down the lightning rod to the roof of a low addition which was a warehouse, and then jumped to the ground, and ran toward the brush covering the steep bank of the Minnesota, which was near, and pronounced of probable safety. On his way some Winnebagoes discharged arrows at him without effect, but just as he reached the thicket, a Sioux shot him with his gun, and brought him to the ground, where he was found days afterwards by the burying party which fought at Birch Coulee, with a scythe and many arrows sticking in his body.

But to return to the Commission. The business has been disposed of with celerity, as many as forty cases being tried per day in some instances.

The prisoners were brought in, chained together by the feet, in pairs, in some cases eight at a time, and the charges which were preferred by General Sibley, read to them through the interpreter Antoine Fenier, and then, after being exhorted to tell the truth and not equivocate, each was asked as to the extent of his participation in the outrages, and if necessary, witnesses were called against him. Then, if there was any doubt as to his guilt, or as to his being a willing participant in the outrages, he was allowed to call witnesses in his favor. Perhaps this may seem to those who were not on the ground an unjustifiably summary mode of proceeding; but it was as lengthy an examination as necessity would permit, and "whatever necessity requires, it justifies." Besides, no individual injustice is probably done, as ninety-nine hundredths of those devils are guilty, and witnesses in their favor would be about as useless as tests on a hoar.

I should think that in at least two thirds of the cases the prisoners admitted that they fired, but in most instances insist that it was only two or three shots, and that no one was killed—about as valid an excuse as one of them offered, who was possessed of an irresistible impulse to accumulate property, that a horse which he took was only a very little one, and that a pair of oxen which he captured was for his wife who wanted a pair. In regard to the third, who did not admit that they fired, their reasons for not doing so were equally remarkable, and assumed a different shape every day. One day the elderly man, who were in the vigor of manly strength, and their hair was too gray to go into battle, and the young men, aged from eighteen to twenty-five, insisted that they were too young, and their hearts too weak to face fire. The next day would develop the fact that great was the number, and terrible the condition, of those who were writhing in agony with the belly-ache on the top of a hill. A small army avowed that they crept under a wonderfully capacious stone (which nobody but themselves ever saw) at the base of the Fort, and did not emerge therefrom during the fight; and a sufficiency for two small armies stoutly called on the Great Spirit (Wakan-tonka) and the heavens and the earth (patting the latter emphatically with the hand) to witness that they

The Messenger.

Saturday, -- November 23, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECONDARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

The Indian Expedition.

LETTER FROM GEN. SIBLEY'S CAMP—INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF INDIAN TRIALS.

CAMP SIBLEY, LOWER AGENCY, NOV. 7, 1862.

To the Editor of the Pioneer:

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were of a temperament so plegmatic, a disposition so unexcitable, and an appetite so voracious and greedy, that, during the roar of each of the battles at the Fort, New Ulm, Birch Coulee and Wood Lake they were alone, within bullet shot, roasting and eating corn all day. A fiery looking warrior wished the Commission to believe that he felt so bad at the Fort so see the Indians fire on the whites that he immediately lay down there and went to sleep, and did not awake until the battle was over! Several of the worst characters, who had been at all the battles, after they had confessed the whole thing, wound up by saying that they were members of the church!

One young chap, aged about nineteen, said that he used always to attend divine worship at Little Crow's village, below St. Paul, and that he never did anything but in his life, except to run after a chicken at Mendota, and that he didn't catch it. The evidence disclosed the fact that this pious youth had been an active participant in some of the worst massacres on Beaver Creek.

It was proved on one of the cut-throat Indian that on one occasion, he had shot a white man, and butchered with his knife eleven women and four children; and on another, that he had killed nineteen.

Many of those who were engaged in the Pawnee murders have been tried. Paville started from J. Reynolds's place, just above Red Wood, for New Ulm, on the morning of the outbreak, with three young ladies and two other men, and on the way were attacked by the Indians. Paville was killed near the wagon, and the other men at the edge of the woods, while trying to escape. One of the girls was wounded, and all three taken prisoners and brought to Red Wood. Here the three were all abused that night by the Indians; one, a girl of fourteen, by seventeen of the savages, and the other two to such an extent that she died that night. Jo. Campbell, a half-breed, ventured to place her in a grave, but was told that if he did the same for any of the other bodies who were lying exposed, his life should be forfeited. The three young ladies were reclaimed at Camp Release, and sent to their friends after suffering indignities worse than death, and at which humanity shudders and sickens.

Others have been tried who belonged to a band of eight who separated themselves from the main body which attacked the Fort in the second battle, and went toward St. Peter, burning the church, the Swan Lake House, and other buildings, and murdering and plundering. They attacked the fort, and killed all the men, and then one of them caught hold of a young girl to take her as his property, when the mother resisted and endeavored to pull her away. The Indians then shot the mother dead, and wounded the girl, who fell upon the ground, apparently lifeless. One Indian thought she was dead, and put her first foot to raise her clothes, which she attempted to do. Modesty, strong in death, revived the girl, and she attempted to prevent it, but as she did so the other Indian raised his tomahawk and dashed out her brains—a blessed fate in comparison with that which was otherwise designed for her.

An old man, shriveled to a mummy, one of the elders on the Indian camp, was also tried, and two little boys testified against him.

One of them, a German, and remarkably intelligent for his years, put him out from many others, at Camp Release, and had him arrested, and begged him till he was placed in jail, and when he was led forth to be tried, with the eye and fierceness of a hawk, and as if he feared every instant that he would escape justice.

These boys belonged to a large party, who came from above Beaver Creek to within a few miles of the Fort, whom the Indians met there, and told them that if they would go back with them to where they came from, and give up their arms, they should not be harmed. When they got some distance from the Fort, they fired into them and killed one man, and a number of women, taking the remainder prisoners, with the children. The old woman was made to stand up, looking cold and impassible, and as cold as a stone, the boys also standing, placed opposite, gazing at each other for a moment, when one of the boys said, "I saw that man shoot a man, while he was on his knees at prayer, and the other boy said, 'I saw him shoot my mother.'"

There was a subject for a painter, the beholders could scarcely keep their hands from the throat of the mummy.

Another was recognized by Mrs. Hunter, as the Indian who had shot her husband, and then took out his knife and offered to cut throat in her presence, but finally desisted, and carried her away into captivity.

A party of five was also tried, who all fired and killed a white man across the river. The party consisted of three half-breeds, Henry Milard, Baptiste Campbell and Hippolyte Auger, and two Indians.

One of the Indians was first tried, and as he was going out of the door, he said, "basil, there was a white man with him, and gave the name of Milard. He was arrested and brought before the court the next day, and the Indian called a witness, and being interrogated as to whether he knew the prisoner, he turned around, and after leisurely scanning him from head to foot, said he never saw him before; but Milard had previously made

some rather damaging admissions, and being asked whether he desired to call any witnesses, mentioned the name of Campbell, who being called, stolidly told the whole thing, saying that they were sent over the river by Little Crow after cattle, and saw the white man and all fired at the same time, and the man fell, and that he was sure the Indian shot him, as he had gotten where he could get a good shot. He said with the utmost sang froid, that he aimed to hit him, but unfortunately failed. Auger had been at St. Peter, but was sent for on the double quick, and came.

Several of the Renville Rangers were also tried, who deserted at the Fort and were in the battles. One of these about eighteen, built like a young Hercules, and smart as a steel-trap, stated when he was arraigned, that he went from the Fort to cut Ki-ne-kine-ne, and the Indians surrounding the Fort while he was out, prevented his getting in, and that his presence in the battles was compulsory, and stoutly denied having been guilty of any wrong act. The evidence showed that he was of a decidedly intelligent character, having been engaged in war parties against the Chippewas, and that at Wood Lake he had scalped the first man, killed one of the Renville Rangers, an old gray headed German (and very likely was the one who had cut his head and hands off) and had received therefor one or two belts of wampum, which Little Crow had promised to the two men who should kill the first white men. He called his Indian uncle in his defense, but he, much to his disgust, admitted that he received the wampum.

Another was tried, an old duck, who offered two bunches of crow feathers to those who would bring the scalp of Sibley and Forbes.

The female sex was represented in the person of one squaw, who, it was charged, had killed two children. The only evidence to be obtained against her was camp rumor to that effect among the Indians, so that she was discharged.

All ages have been represented from boyhood up to old men, scarcely able to walk, or speak, who were "fifty years old." To one the expression of one "a long time ago, and then they stopped counting." Two of these old men were once brought in together, who were direct opposites in disposition—the fact being that one was a miser, and the other a spendthrift, giving him the pointed expression, while that of the other was perfectly flat, and about two feet broad, and fully illustrated (which I always considered as a fable) the fact of possessing all the money in the world, and then losing it all in one night.

Another equally antiquated specimen but by no means terrific in appearance, and not of the smallest account to himself, or any body else, sore eyed and of lymphatic temperament, admitted the court by stating that he was the sole living link in the chain—that he was living near New Ulm upon the charities of the whites—that the whites were in fact lavishly kind to him and to such an extent the other Indians got jealous of him, and became so excited thereby, that they brought on the present war.

Two senile idiots were tried. Nothing was elicited except one thing of note, except that he was called "white man" and was picked up when an infant alone on the prairie. He claims to be a white, but looks like a "Red" and a very old eyed ugly old "Red" at that. The other had wit enough to kill a plea child, and unfortunately for him the plea of idocy was not a good plea before the commission.

The prisoners were generally cold and unimpassioned, and strange to say, many avowed that they shot from a long distance in the fight, would acknowledge that they were afterwards an uncommon admission for an Indian to make.

But the greatest institution of the Commission, and the observed of all observers, was the negro Godfrey. He was the first tried. His reputation was damaged. It was said that he had killed more than any Indian, and been the most brutal in atrocity among the brutal, and the bravest and foremost in battle, and had acquired the name of O-tacle ("he that kills many") on account of the great number of his victims.

These arguments favored the natural prejudice against his color, to a white heart, and he would have been lynched, when we caught him with the Indians, at Camp Release, had the soldiers been

permitted to act, as citizens would have acted. When brought before the Commission, he frankly admitted being at the battles of New Ulm and the Fort, and firing, and also that he was called Oakley by the Sioux. But said he was forced to go with the Indians or be killed, and that when he fired, he did not fire so as to kill any body—that as to his name, the Indians gave that name to any person who enters just into a house where many are killed, or who touches one of the number (which is the truth), and that he obtained his name in this wise: "The Indians on their way to New Ulm came to his house on the road from the Fort, and forced him to accompany them—that when they came near a house they made him enter the house first—that he saw there an old man at breakfast with his family, whom he only struck on the shoulder with the back of his hatchet, then the Indians marched in and killed them—and from that time they gave him this appellation. He entered upon many other details, and with such an air of candor, that those who heard him, in stead of retaining feelings of detestation became prepossessed in his favor. It is not at all improbable that he may be as guilty as the worst. It is rumored that there is other evidence against him at New Ulm, but if there is none, imprisonment is severe enough in view of the great service he has rendered the Commission in his investigation. He has been the means of bringing to justice a large number of the savages, in every instance but two, his testimony being substantiated by the subsequent admission of the Indian himself.

His observation and memory were remarkable. Not the least thing had escaped his eye or ear. Such an Indian had a double-barreled gun, another a single barreled, another a long one, another a short one, another a lance, and another one nothing at all. One denied that he was at the Fort. Godfrey saw him there preparing his sons for battle, and recollected that he painted the face of one red, and drew a streak of green over his eyes. Another denied that he had made a certain statement to Godfrey, which he testified to. "What," said he, "don't you recollect you said it when you had your hand upon my wagon and your foot resting on the wheel?" To another, whom he charged with admitting that he had killed a child by striking it with his fist, he said: "Don't you remember of showing me the spear, was broken, and saying that you broke it in striking the child?" To another, who said he had a lame arm at New Ulm, and couldn't fire a gun, an Indian who had such a bad gun that he could not have fired if he desired, he replied: "You say you could not fire, and had a bad gun. Why don't you tell the court the trouble? I saw you go to take the gun of an Indian who was killed and fire two shots; and when you borrowed mine, and shot with it, it shot you made me re-load it, and then you fired again."

I might enumerate numberless instances of this kind, in which his assumed recollection would cause his truthfulness to be doubted, if he had not been fully substantiated. It was a study to watch every culprit who came in, with the eye of a cat about to spring. He is a providence, specially designed as an instrument of justice.

The victims of the prisoners are cooked for them by the savages. Yesterday Old Eagle Head was arrested for endeavoring to push into the building a case of knives and a file. If they escape they will have to be sharp.

Rumors have reached us to-day of one or more murders upon the Cottonwood.

The innocent women and a few innocent males, numbering about 1,500 in all, broke camp and left Fort Snelling this morning under charge of that brave and gentlemanly officer, Lieutenant Colonel Marshall. When this outbreak broke out the Indians near St. Paul, their statements will prove true, on the fact will not be as agreeable to them as they supposed.

We start early in the morning for South Bend, home-ward bound. My last letter I spoke of some dead bodies which Antoine Fenier saw on his way down from Yellow Medicine, upon the breast of the woman of which was a live child, and in a house near were seven dead girls, also alive. Since then the remains of these bodies have been discovered, but the house was burned, and all that remained of its inmates was their blackened bones. The remains of other bodies were also found on the same side of the river (opposite the Agency), making 45 in all. Death to the Sioux, say I. P. S.—N. S.—It is now scarcely six and the drums are beating for war march. The General is one of the earliest of worm-eaters. He had all the camp aroused and at breakfast before four. It was a disagreeable morning—"The old through all his feathers was a-cold," and so were bold "sajer" boys. We shall soon enter away, and leave the afore-said quondam kitchen, but henceforth immortalized court house, in which three of us have slumbered cozily for many a pleasant night, (and which the General has playfully characterized, therefore, as a "den.") probably forever. Adieu, ye pleasant logs.

H.

A NORTHERN LIGHT.—The recent change in military leaders—the removal of McStowly and the promotion of Burnside.

A Mutual Separation.

The following somewhat remarkable narrative—which we find in a late number of the San Francisco Mirror—is related by a western lady now on a visit to that city from Mariposa. She is herself a character. She has crossed the plains twice—first in 1849, during which her husband perished—and is the first American lady who returned to the east by way of Panama. She is a genuine heroine—a fine specimen of stout-hearted western womanhood—and her adventures in the wilds of the unoccupied west have been numerous and exciting. If the good people of Mariposa have missed a lady from their neighborhood they are hereby apprised that she is comfortably located at the boarding-house of Mrs. Nesbitt, on the corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, and will not return to the mountains until Holmes of the Gazette ceases to harrow the hearts of Mariposa mothers by calling their little babies "brats."

Well, while the train of which this lady was a member was enamped at a point on the Humboldt, where the Lesan trail intersects the Carson track of travel, she visited the tent of a family, consisting of an elderly couple and one child—a daughter of fourteen or fifteen. The old lady was sitting on a pile of blankets, under the canvas, encouraging a most determined attack of the silks, while the masculine head of affairs planted himself on his wooden tongue, and was sucking his pipe as leisurely as if he expected to remain there forever. A single glance developed the difficulty in that little train of one wagon and three persons, and that it had attained a point of quiet desperation beyond the reach of peaceful adjustment. Three days before they had pitched their tent at the forks of the road, and as they could not agree on the route by which to enter California, there they had remained. The husband expressed a preference for the Carson road—the wife for the Lesan—and neither would yield. The wife declared she would remain all winter; the husband said he should be pleased to lengthen the sojourn throughout the summer following.

On the morning of the fourth day the wife broke a silent silence of thirty-six hours by proposing a division of the property, which consisted of two yoke of cattle, one wagon, a small quantity of provisions, and twelve dollars in silver. The proposal was accepted, and forthwith the "plunder" was divided, leaving the wagon to the old man, and the daughter to the mother. The latter exchanged with a neighboring train, the cattle belonging to her, for a pony and pack-saddle, and, piling her daughter and her portion of the divided spoils upon the animal, she resolutely started across the desert by the Lesan trail, while the old man silently yoked his cattle and took the other route. Singular as this may seem, it is nevertheless true. It is among the many occurrences of life stranger than fiction. Of course both parties reached California in safety. We say "of course," for it is scarcely possible that any obstacle to their journey could have interfered with such obvious so sublime. Arriving at Sacramento with her daughter, the old lady readily found employment—for women were less plentiful than now—and subsequently opened a boarding-house, and in a few years amassed a goodly estate. Two years ago, she went to San Francisco, and the daughter, whose education had not been neglected, was married to one of the most substantial citizens.

And what has become of the old man? The wife had not seen or heard of him since they parted on the Humboldt. They had lived happily together as man and wife for years, and she sometimes reproached herself for the willingness that separated them after so long a pilgrimage together through this rough life. But he was not dead. We cannot trace his course in California, however. All we know of him is that fortune had not smiled upon him, and that for years he had toiled without hope. Finally, feeling scarce able to longer wield the feeling shovel, he visited San Francisco in the hope of obtaining employment better adapted to his wasted strength. For three months he remained idle after arriving here, and then for want of occupation, became the humble retailer of peanuts and oranges, with his entire stock of traffic in a basket upon his arm. This was about six months ago. A few weeks since, in passing the open door of a cottage in the southern part of the city, he observed a lady in the hall and stopped to offer his merchandise. As he stepped upon the threshold, the lady approached and the old man raised his eyes and dropped his basket, and no wonder either—for she was his wife—his "old woman!" She recognized him, and, throwing up her arms in amazement, exclaimed: "All that is left of me," replied the old man.

With extended arms they approached. Suddenly the old lady's countenance changed, and she stepped back. "John," said she with a look which might have been construed into earnestness, "how did you find the Carson road?" "Miserable, Suky—miserable!" replied the old man, "full of sand and alkali!"

Removal of Troops.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Marquette, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, held Monday evening, Nov. 24, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our State has been ruthlessly invaded by a horde of Indian savages, located upon our borders, who have with more than fiendish cruelty, brutally murdered hundreds of our citizens, wretches and maiming them are death and blood-thirsty, barbarous, and unnumbered others from their homes and property; and

WHEREAS, The savage foe has only been stayed, (and not conquered), in their infernal cruelties, and are yet roaming upon our frontier, in large numbers, blood-thirsty, barbarous, and unnumbered others from their homes and property; and

WHEREAS, We are informed that two regiments of Minnesota troops and several other regiments, sent here for our protection, have been ordered to leave the State; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly demand the continuance of the troops now here until peace and safety are restored to our frontier, and every Indian driven from our State, that the dark tide of blood and crime shall not again roll over our fair and beautiful State, the work of Indian cruelty and Indian barbarity.

Resolved, That truth demands that we proclaim that the Sioux war is not ended, that no official or philanthropic garb-coating of the most atrocious Indian massacre ever perpetrated shall quiet our appeals for protection; and we declare upon our honor as men, by the memory of our murdered friends and relatives, by the love we bear to our families and home firesides, that now, henceforth and forever our motto shall be removal or extermination of every Indian from our State, peacefully if we can, with powder and ball if we must.

Resolved, That silence and indifference upon this question are but a badge of treason to our interests, welfare and safety, and we proclaim as our private and public sentiments, that Minnesota must be a civilized State, and not an Indian hunting ground; that after a reasonable time and a fair warning every Indian who treads our soil shall die, the penalty for the death of our murdered citizens.

Resolved, That we call upon the Governor of our State to use his power and influence to have all troops now in the State retained here until absolute peace and safety are restored, and the last inhuman savage driven beyond the bounds of our State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting transmit to the Governor of this State and the President of the U. S., copies of these proceedings; and that they be published in the Marquette Record and Independent, St. Paul papers, and such papers in the State as are friendly to this cause.

Justice Deprived of Her Dues.

A Washington dispatch advises us that the Government does not propose to visit a capital punishment upon the red-skin wretches who menaced the helpless denizens of Minnesota. Then, not only vengeance, but justice will be outrageously deprived of her dues. Such an exercise of clemency would be naturally construed by the offenders into cowardice on the part of the Government. They would conclude that it did not dare to visit the consequences of their transgressions upon their heads, and make haste to "improve the occasion" to perpetrate new outrages. Mercy judiciously exercised is a celestial virtue; but mercy that does outrage to right, becomes the most ignoble of vices. If the government properly respects its own dignity and would save the reputation of massacres like those in Minnesota, it will make such an exhibition of its power to punish crime as the blood-thirsty "Braves," who have desolated a prosperous community, will not soon forget.

—Albany Evening Journal.

A lady not many miles from Lockport, in speaking of a soldier in one of the New York regiments, who was wounded in battle, said, "he was killed and wounded and missing, but the last we heard he was getting better."

"Do you know," said Augustus to Julia, as he lifted up a strange piece of lace that she was knitting "that this to me all black?" "Is it, indeed?" replied she, "you don't say so. Why?" Julia felt that she must ask why. "Because," said he, "I see it is a cross shade." The awful effect upon Julia's nerves may be imagined.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE
DENTIST
STILLWATER, MINN.
On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. DeMontreville will attend at his office professionally.
May 26, 1861.—37-14.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
June 3d, 1862. 38

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
A. LAWY. Office in Murdoch Bros' Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
A. Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and businesses promptly returned.

E. P. CORMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR, of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro. Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
July 19th, 1862. 32-14.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law.
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1861. 35B.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
Vanderport, Dickerson & Co.
The Plate Warehouse,
No. 109 & 2nd Randolph street,
Chicago. Weigh out or level
No Check Rolls. All free
No received on Bills. 32-14.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, etc.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Exchange, Banking and Collection
OFFICE OF
DARLING & SCHEFFER,
STILLWATER.
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Money.
Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.
A. DARLING. [COTTONS ADDRESS.]
Nov. 23, 1862. 45-14.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ON MAIN AND CHURCH STS. STILLWATER.
U. SIEGELHAER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS been newly refitted throughout in good style, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Charges as moderate as any Hotel in the city.
April 21, 1862.—3m

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER.
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.

DAVID HEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing. Jan. 21, 1862.—14

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
CHARLES J. BUTLER
I have become associated with Mr. Butler, and will continue our present business under the firm name of Carl & Bros.
Stillwater March 17, 1862.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you constipated, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are the result of a disordered action of the bowels, and the blood, and the system. They are the result of a disordered action of the bowels, and the blood, and the system. They are the result of a disordered action of the bowels, and the blood, and the system.

FOR THE EAST. 1861

MILWAUKEE AND RAILROAD CO.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. CO. TRANSFERRED TO MILWAUKEE AND RAILROAD CO. OF CHICAGO.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Albany, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

1862. NEW GOODS ARE COMING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS

Tailor's Trimmings,

SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

Merchant Tailoring

HAVING ENGAGED EXPERIENCED

and skillful workmen, I can make to order

on short notice, in good style and taste, and

will warrant all work.

TERMS—CASH.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Iron, Nails, Steel, Hardware,

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line, including

SUGO, SWEEDS & KENSINGTON BAR IRON

Sheet Iron, Portland Cement, Nails, Chains,

Avails, Vises, Springs, Axes,

Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c.

Also the celebrated

ROCK ISLAND CLIPPER PLOW,

And the celebrated

HYDRA PULT,

A useful instrument for extinguishing fires, watering gardens, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar streets, St. Paul. Aug. 20, '61

INSURANCE COLUMN.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT No. 102.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$932,302.98.

May 1st, 1861.

Cash and cash items \$70,452.78

Loans well secured 35,338.89

Real Estate 15,000.00

2626 shares Hartford Bank stocks 274,859.00

2425 New York 193,350.00

1010 Boston 100,750.00

307 other 58,085.00

Uninsured and State 75,207.00

Hart & N. H. R. bonds 39,700.00

Hartford City Bonds 36,750.00

Guam River Co. & R. R. Co. stock 4,600.00

Total Assets \$932,302.98

Total Liabilities 78,244.27

For details of investments, see small cards and circulars.

Insurances may be effected in this old and substantial Company on very favorable terms.

Apply to S. S. MURDOCK, Agent.

Declining and Farm Property insured for term of years at very low rates.

Aug. 12-7

Support your own Manufacturers.

W. M. M. CAPRON,

Having purchased the stock of

TINWARE HARDWARE AND STOVES

of H. B. Grosvenor, would respectfully announce to the public that he intends to keep a good assortment of the same on hand, and will execute all orders with dispatch.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work

MADE TO ORDER

ROOFING AND GUTTERS

AT THE

Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. M. M. CAPRON.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17, 1862—41-4m.

STATE PRISON WORK.

All kinds of Cooperage, &c.

The undersigned having contracted for all the prison labor for a term of years, have placed the most approved machinery in the workshops for the manufacture of

STAVES,

and all kinds of

COOPERAGE.

They are already supplying many of the mills of the State and portions of Wisconsin with staves, and with their present machinery will be enabled to supply the entire demand. Wherever their barrels have been introduced, they are given the preference over all others for strength and beauty of finish. Their pork barrels especially are given preference by packers. Every thing in the line of Cooperage kept on hand or made to order. Our facilities for shipping to any part of the State are good.

DRESSED FLOORING AND SIDING,

BASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

Kept constantly on hand.

Our business is permanent, and we can furnish every thing in our line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be filled with promptness.

SETHUAM & WEBSTER.

Stillwater, July 1, 1862—41-4m.

As a Family Physician.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Jr.,

Dr. Ayer's Pills are the prince of pills. Their excellent effects upon the system are well known to all who have used them. They are not only a family medicine, but a business one. They are not only a family medicine, but a business one. They are not only a family medicine, but a business one.

St. Croix Valley Bank,

Hudson City, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1861.

I AM prepared to furnish Gold, or Exchange on New York or Milwaukee, at the lowest rates of exchange.

At the Office of D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.

in Stillwater, Minnesota, for the following list of Wisconsin Banks:

Bank of Beloit, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Bank of Fond du Lac, Green Bay Bank, Bank of Green Bay, Hudson City Bank, Bank of Madison, Jefferson County Bank, Bank of Milwaukee, Janesville Bank, Bank of the Northwest, Bank of Oshkosh, Lambeau's Bank.

J. SCHUPP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING

Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing almost all articles,

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, FLOUR,

NATURAL PRESERVES,

GREEN FRUIT, JELLIES,

OLIVE AND CAPERS, CANNED

AND CURED MEATS, &c.

Together with a choice lot of

Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Groceries, and is prepared to furnish almost every article to be found in a general grocery and provision establishment.

which will be sold at the lowest possible figure on CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he invites his friends to call and

Examine his Stock.

Store in Nelson's Building,

MAIN STREET.

Home Insurance Company,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$1,400,000.

Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance.

CITY FIRE Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$885,022.98.

EQUITABLE Life Ins. Society,

92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PURELY MUTUAL.

ETNA Life Ins. Comp'y

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$1,000,000.

Insurances on both Life and Marine.

MURDOCK BROS.,

AGENTS, STILLWATER.

Obtain SECURITY AGAINST FIRE BY RELIABLE INSURANCE WITH THE

PHENIX Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL - \$400,000.

RELIABLE INSURANCE WITH THE

PHENIX Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL - \$400,000.

RELIABLE INSURANCE WITH THE

Support your own Manufacturers.

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Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. M. M. CAPRON.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17, 1862—41-4m.

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners and Curriers,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:

Spanish Sole Leather,

Upper Leather,

Harness Leather,

Shoe and Saddle Skirting,

Belts and Lace Leather,

French Calf Skin,

Country Saddle Skin,

Also a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c., &c.

Our business is permanent, and we can furnish every thing in our line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be filled with promptness.

SETHUAM & WEBSTER.

Stillwater, July 1, 1862—41-4m.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you constipated, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are the result of a disordered action of the bowels, and the blood, and the system. They are the result of a disordered action of the bowels, and the blood, and the system. They are the result of a disordered action of the bowels, and the blood, and the system.

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PITTSBURGH CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line, including

SUGO, SWEEDS & KENSINGTON BAR IRON

Sheet Iron, Portland Cement, Nails, Chains,

Avails, Vises, Springs, Axes,

Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c.

Also the celebrated

ROCK ISLAND CLIPPER PLOW,

And the celebrated

HYDRA PULT,

A useful instrument for extinguishing fires, watering gardens, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar streets, St. Paul. Aug. 20, '61

INSURANCE COLUMN.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT No. 102.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$932,302.98.

May 1st, 1861.

Cash and cash items \$70,452.78

Loans well secured 35,338.89

Real Estate 15,000.00

2626 shares Hartford Bank stocks 274,859.00

2425 New York 193,350.00

1010 Boston 100,750.00

307 other 58,085.00

Uninsured and State 75,207.00

Hart & N. H. R. bonds 39,700.00

Hartford City Bonds 36,750.00

Guam River Co. & R. R. Co. stock 4,600.00

Total Assets \$932,302.98

Total Liabilities 78,244.27

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Apply to S. S. MURDOCK, Agent.

Declining and Farm Property insured for term of years at very low rates.

Aug. 12-7

Support your own Manufacturers.

W. M. M. CAPRON,

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TINWARE HARDWARE AND STOVES

of H. B. Grosvenor, would respectfully announce to the public that he intends to keep a good assortment of the same on hand, and will execute all orders with dispatch.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work

MADE TO ORDER

ROOFING AND GUTTERS

AT THE

Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. M. M. CAPRON.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17, 1862—41-4m.

STATE PRISON WORK.

All kinds of Cooperage, &c.

The undersigned having contracted for all the prison labor for a term of years, have placed the most approved machinery in the workshops for the manufacture of

STAVES,

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They are already supplying many of the mills of the State and portions of Wisconsin with staves, and with their present machinery will be enabled to supply the entire demand. Wherever their barrels have been introduced, they are given the preference over all others for strength and beauty of finish. Their pork barrels especially are given preference by packers. Every thing in the line of Cooperage kept on hand or made to order. Our facilities for shipping to any part of the State are good.

DRESSED FLOORING AND SIDING,

BASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

Kept constantly on hand.

Our business is permanent, and we can furnish every thing in our line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be filled with promptness.

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1862. NEW GOODS ARE COMING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS

Tailor's Trimmings,

SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

Merchant Tailoring

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TERMS—CASH.

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